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Crop Production

Release
February 11, 1963
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1963

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	122,757	116,635	138,095	109,295
Grapefruit	42,658	43,300	42,910	35,600
Lemons	16,582	14,340	16,740	13,000

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH, 1963 CROP

Seasonal group	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per harv. acre Average 1957-61	Yield per harv. acre 1962	Yield per harv. acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	29.9	21.7	20.0	163.4	191.7	192.0	4,799	4,160	3,840
	Acreage planted		Intentions	Yield per planted acre			Production		
Early Spring	28.9	24.4	25.7	141.4	140.7	---	4,076	3,433	Apr. 1
Late Spring	140.9	109.4	106.5	182.6	198.3	---	25,521	21,690	May 1
Early Summer	102.2	87.7	86.8	135.2	143.9	---	13,772	12,620	June 1

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK Average 1957-61	MILK 1962	MILK 1963	EGGS 1/ Average 1957-61	EGGS 1/ 1962	EGGS 1/ 1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	9,781	10,111	10,043	5,354	5,308	5,187

1/ Excludes Alaska.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (2-63)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1963

Severe Cold Causes Moderate Losses

Numbing cold over the Nation during January destroyed some acreage of fall sown oats and barley, slowed growth and caused moderate losses of winter vegetables, trimmed the California orange crop below earlier favorable prospects, and added greatly to the winter care of livestock, according to the Crop Reporting Board.

California Orange Crop Large Despite January 1 Freeze

Citrus production is expected to be 22 percent less than last year. The greatest decline is ofor oranges, primarily because of the December freeze in Florida. Although low temperacures in January damaged California citrus, particularly Navels in the central part of the State, the estimated California orange crop is larger than last year. By February 1, Florida had about finished salvaging freeze damaged early and midseason oranges. In all States the grapefruit crop is smaller than last season. Cold weather in Texas during January damaged some foliage but did not damage the wood.

Cold Weather Hampers Farmers

Normal weather conditions during the first week of January were upset by masses of arctic air that spread over the Nation with only southernFlorida missing freezing temperatures. During the last half

of the month temperatures were at record or near record lows in many areas. Farm activity was reduced to essential chores, caring for livestock and poultry, thawing frozen plumbing and shoveling snow. Farmers were hard pressed supplying water to livestock and poultry as water pipes, pumps, tanks, and stock ponds became frozen. Cold weather, drifting snow, and icy road conditions reduced farm marketings. Precipitation during January was below normal in the main agricultural areas. Snowfall in the northern Rocky Mountain and Black Hills areas and rainfall in the eastern Gulf States was above normal. In western mountain areas, a light snow pack dimmed hopes for adequate irrigation water.

Wheat Endures Severe Cold - Oats and Barley Suffer

Winter wheat losses during January are not expected to be severe in the main growing areas because snow cover in the important northern and central prairie States was sufficient to protect wheat plants during the severely cold period. However, strong winds caused snow drifting and left bare spots in some fields where damage is possible from freezing and soil blowing. In Texas and Oklahoma, wheat plants were frozen back to the ground but acreage loss is not expected to be heavy. In the Pacific Northwest, the threat of Yellow Stripe rust was stopped by cold weather. Snow cover in the eastern Corn Belt and northeastern States was sufficient to protect wheat fields. Fall seeded oats and barley lacked the necessary winter hardiness to withstand prolonged zero temperatures in the southwest and Central Plains, and there was some acreage loss. Lack of snow cover and alternate freezing and thawing did much damage to fall sown barley in the far Northwest.

Winter Vegetable Production Near Average

Production of all winter vegetables is expected to be 33.1 million hundredweight, one percent below last year and nearly the same as the 5-year 1957-61 average. The most noticeable effect of January low temperatures was in lettuce production in California, Arizona, and Texas, where cold weather caused varying degrees of damage and slowed growth. Production is expected to be 2 percent below last year. Greatest production declines from a year ago

are expected in Florida strawberries and tomatoes. Strawberries are being picked, but production is expected to be 17 percent below last year. January shipments of tomatoes were light because of the December freeze and a fifth less production is expected. Carrot supplies are plentiful in both Texas and California with production a sixth more than a year ago. Cabbage, celery, and onion production are at or near last year's levels despite the January freeze that damaged cabbage and celery and delayed harvest of cabbage. Freezing temperatures burned tips and slowed growth of onions in south Texas.

Winter Potatoes Make Good Growth

Favorable weather in Florida during January promoted growth of winter potatoes. Digging in the Everglades was active during January and harvest is expected to begin in Dade county by mid-February. In California, harvest of potatoes was slow and was interrupted briefly by heavy rains near the end of January. Preparation of fields for the planting of early summer potatoes was delayed during January by cold weather. Growers report intentions to plant 1 percent less acreage of early summer potatoes in 1963 than last year. Total acreage planted or to be planted to the four early seasonal groups (winter, early spring, late spring and early summer) is expected to be 2 percent less than 1962.

Livestock Feeding Heavy - Losses of New Born Animals Above Average

A bitterly cold January forced farmers and ranchers to feed heavily and devote considerable extra care to livestock. In eastern States, particularly the Northeast, short hay supplies and the absence of winter pasture forced the culling of some herds. Winter pastures were frozen back as far south as Florida. Lack of pasture and short hay supplies in southeastern States lowered condition of cattle. In western States, feed supplied by winter range and pasture dropped sharply and heavy supplemental feeding was necessary. Midwestern feeders report disappointing January gains for livestock on feed. Care of livestock was made difficult by frozen water supplies. Above average losses of new born pigs are reported in some areas as well as losses of young calves and lambs. Early shearing of sheep has been delayed awaiting warmer weather.

January Milk and Egg Production Below Last Year

Milk production during January was about 1 percent below the revised estimate for January 1962, but about 3 percent above the 1957-61 average for the month. Milk production estimates for 1962 have been revised to an annual total of 125,927 million pounds, 0.4 percent more than the previous record high in 1961. Estimates for Alaska and Hawaii are now included in total U.S. milk production. Egg production for the month was 2 percent less than in January 1962. Decreases in the northern regions were partially offset by increases in the southern and western regions. The rate of lay was down slightly from January 1962 but was above average. The number of layers was less than a year earlier. Farmers now plan to purchase 6 percent more chicks than in 1962 with all regions indicating increases.

CITRUS: An orange crop of 109 million boxes is forecast for the 1962-63 season, 21 percent smaller than last year's record crop, and 11 percent below average. California is the only State that has more oranges than last year. Production will be sharply below early season prospects because of freeze damage. Florida's loss of fruit was caused by freezing temperatures of December 11-13, but most of the loss in California was caused by low temperatures during the last half of January.

Production of early, midseason, and Navel varieties is expected to total 61.1 million boxes, 9 percent less than last year. Growers had harvested 83 percent of these varieties by February 1, and many of them, particularly in Florida, were freeze damaged oranges salvaged for use by processors. Last year at the same date 65 percent of the early and midseason oranges had been picked.

The Valencia orange crop of 48.2 million boxes is only two-thirds as large as last year's crop.

Estimated production of grapefruit, 35.6 million boxes, is 17 percent smaller than both last year and average. All States, particularly Florida and Texas, expect fewer grapefruit than during the 1961-62 season. The January 1962 freeze in Texas and the December 1962 freeze in Florida were the primary causes of the smaller crop.

A lemon crop of 13 million boxes is forecast, 22 percent less than both last year and the average. Because of freezing temperatures during late December and January prospects are not as good as a month ago.

Estimated production of Florida tangelos, 750,000 boxes, is three-fourths as large as last year, and the tangerine crop of 2 million boxes is only one-half as large. Florida's limes were not damaged by the freeze. The estimated production is 400,000 boxes, an increase of 18 percent over the 1961-62 crop. Nearly all of the limes had been picked by February 1.

Florida's weather during January was favorable for recovery from the December freeze. New growth developed on all but the most severely damaged trees. By February 1 buds were showing and in southern parts of the citrus area a few blooms had opened. Salvage of freeze damaged early and midseason oranges was nearly complete by the end of January. Because most Valencia oranges will not be mature enough to pick for several weeks, processors will handle much of the freeze damaged grapefruit that growers are trying to salvage. Nearly all tangerines had been picked by February 1 and growers expect to finish harvesting tangelos by the end of February.

Freezing temperatures in California during the last half of January damaged citrus, particularly Navel oranges. Greatest loss of fruit was in the Central California area. In addition to loss of fruit the freeze will cause a shift in utilization of fruit from fresh market use to processing. The January freezes destroyed many of the small sized lemons that would have been ready for harvest next August and September. January freezes in Texas burned the ends of new shoots but did not cause wood damage. Growers had picked most fruit before January 1.

Although freezing temperatures during mid-January damaged Arizona fruit, most of the loss will be a lowering of quality. Such fruit will be processed instead of used as fresh fruit.

POTATOES: The February 1 forecast of winter potato production is 3,840,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above the January 1 forecast but 8 percent less than 1962 production and 20 percent less than the 1957-61 average. An upward adjustment from a month ago in Florida's acreage account for the larger production estimated this month.

Weather in Florida during January was generally favorable with warm temperatures prevailing over the southern sections of the State. That acreage of potatoes on which vines were frozen in December before tubers were fully sized is being harvested. However, the major portion of the winter crop escaped damage and made good growth in January. Harvest is expected to start in Dade County by mid-February with yield prospects mostly good. Digging started in the Everglades late in December, was active during January, and will continue several more weeks. In California, digging of potatoes in the Perris-Hemet areas of Riverside County was slow the first of February with most shippers digging to fill orders only. Harvest in the southern San Joaquin Valley also continued at a slow pace. Field operations were interrupted briefly by heavy rains around the end of January.

Growers reported intentions to plant 1 percent less acreage of early summer potatoes this year than they planted in 1962-86,800 acres this year compared with 87,700 acres in 1962. The 1957-61 average is 102,000 acres. All early summer areas except the Eastern Shore of Virginia will have

the same or less acreage than in 1962 according to pre-planting intentions. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, a 5 percent increase is indicated. Less than the usual amount of land preparation had been done by the first of February as a result of cold weather in January. No early summer potatoes had been planted, except for a few acres of seed potatoes in California. Planting of market potatoes in California will get underway in late February. Planting in Northampton County, Virginia, on the Eastern Shore, will begin about February 20 if favorable weather prevails. Soil moisture in Texas is good and planting should start around mid-March as usual.

Estimates of acreage planted or intended plantings for the four early seasonal groups--winter, early spring, late spring, and early summer--total 2 percent less than the 1962 planted acreage. The reduction is general in most States with the only substantial acreage increases occurring in Florida; Baldwin County, Alabama; and the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: This is the first report that includes data for Hawaii. Farm flocks in the U. S. (excluding Alaska) produced 5,187 million eggs during January, 2 percent less than in January 1962. Decreases from a year earlier of 12 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the East North Central, and 4 percent in the North Atlantic States more than offset increases of 9 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, and 3 percent in the Western regions.

The rate of egg production in January was 17.0 eggs per layer compared with the January 1962 rate of 17.1 and the 1957-61 average of 16.7 eggs. Production in all regions of the country were below last year except the South Central which was up 4 percent. Compared to January last year the rate decreased 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central States, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic and in the West.

Farmers in the 49 States had an average of 305,490,000 layers on hand during January--a decrease of about 1 percent from January last year. Decreases from 1962 were 11 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic regions. These more than offset increases of 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, and 4 percent in the Western States.

The number of layers on farms in the U. S. (excluding Alaska) February 1, 1963 totaled 303,443,000, compared with 307,594,000 on February 1, 1962. Decreases were 11 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, and 3 percent in the Western region. Layer numbers on January 1, 1963 totaled 307,537,000, compared with 312,347,000 (revised) a year earlier.

The rate of lay on February 1, 1963 in the 49 States was 54.7 eggs per 100 layers--down 1 percent from a year earlier. All regions of the country were down from February 1, 1962, except the South Central and the South Atlantic regions which were up 5 percent and 1 percent respectively. Decreases were 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the East North Central and in the West.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States 1/
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1957-61 (Av.)	52,990	56,953	83,354	37,282	48,287	37,935	316,802	---
1962 2/	46,571	49,979	72,808	42,606	51,574	43,341	306,879	307,594
1963	45,804	47,919	64,711	45,421	54,100	44,721	302,676	303,443
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1957-61 (Av.)	55.1	56.5	57.3	52.6	46.4	58.4	54.7	---
1962	57.6	57.3	57.9	55.6	45.0	58.6	55.4	55.4
1963	56.1	56.4	55.5	55.9	47.4	57.4	54.6	54.7
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Dec.1,1962 2/	47,401	48,400	66,869	44,702	53,946	46,560	307,878	308,657
Jan.1,1963 2/	47,064	48,465	66,083	45,179	54,713	45,259	306,763	307,537
Feb.1,1963	45,804	47,919	64,711	45,421	54,100	44,721	302,676	303,443

1/ Excluding Alaska
2/ Revised

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers in the 48 States plan to buy 6 percent more replacement chicks than in 1962. Farmers in the South Central region plan the largest increase--13 percent. Other increases are 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in both the West North Central and North Atlantic States. Some differences between farmers' intentions on February 1 and their actual purchases can be expected. These differences depend on egg-feed price relationship, other developments during the remainder of the hatching season, and their reaction to this intentions report.

On February 1, 1962 farmers intended to buy 1 percent more replacement chicks than in 1961, but the number of chickens raised was 8 percent less. Intentions on February 1, 1961 were for an increase of 12 percent but the number actually raised was up only 4 percent. Intentions on February 1, 1960 were for a decrease of 9 percent but the number raised decreased 14 percent.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-January averaged 36.5 cents per dozen, an increase of 1.1 cents from mid-January 1962. Egg prices were generally weaker through most of January, with the exception of the week ending January 16. During this week sharp price gains were registered on most markets.

Commercial broilers during January averaged 14.6 cents live weight, about the same as a month earlier, but well below the 16 cent average for January 1962. The broiler market was steady to firm during most of January. During the latter part of the month supply shortages affected plant operations in Virginia.

Farmers received an average of 10.4 cents per pound live weight in mid-January for farm chickens, compared with 10.2 cents a month earlier and 10.0 cents in mid-January 1962. In the Midwest and Northeastern States extremely cold weather hampered farm pick up.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 22.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with 23.1 cents a month earlier and 18.2 cents a year earlier. Trading during the month was seasonally light. Turkey slaughter under Federal inspection during January was well below January 1962. As of January 1, turkey growers intended to raise 3 percent more turkeys in 1963 than last year.

The average cost of farm poultry ration in mid-January was $3.51 per 100 pounds--up 12 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler growing mash on January 15 was $4.80 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.65 a year earlier. Cost of turkey growing mash on January 15 was $4.84 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.64 a year earlier. On January 15, the turkey-feed price ratio was more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The broiler-feed price ratio was less favorable, the egg-feed price ratio and the farm chicken-feed price ratio were about the same as a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production during January was about 1 percent below the revised estimate for January 1962, but about 3 percent above the 1957-61 average for the month. Milk production estimates for 1962 have been revised to an annual total of 125,927 million pounds, 0.4 percent more than the previous record high in 1961. Estimates for Alaska and Hawaii are now included in total U.S. milk production.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, JANUARY 1963
With Comparisons

(In millions of pounds)

State	Jan.Av. 1957-61	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	State	Jan.Av. 1957-61	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963
N.Y.	797	888	898	938	Ky.	164	164	183	170
N.J.	96	97	99	100	Tenn.	147	142	153	141
Pa.	526	563	564	583	Ala.	77	71	70	70
Ohio	413	442	431	437	Miss.	95	90	91	87
Ind.	249	240	243	242	Ark.	70	57	63	58
Ill.	353	336	315	333	Okla.	113	109	110	99
Mich.	397	423	447	432	Texas	246	249	245	247
Wis.	1,457	1,518	1,443	1,495	Mont.	34	32	33	32
Minn.	921	989	850	961	Idaho	119	124	127	129
Iowa	489	479	436	457	Wyo.	14.4	13.3	13.1	12.6
Mo.	278	261	235	248	Colo.	67	66	66	66
N.D.	133	141	116	130	Utah	61	63	61	64
S.D.	107	110	96	99	Nev.	8.3	8.7	9.9	9.9
Nebr.	160	150	136	134	Wash.	140	159	164	159
Kans.	164	154	143	135	Oreg.	75	72	69	71
Md.	123	124	121	124	Calif.	617	662	668	673
Va.	147	152	153	154	Hawaii	1/ 11.0	11.3	12.3	12.2
W.Va.	51	47	43	45	Other				
N.C.	126	125	132	123	States 2/	495	540	538	532
S.C.	46	44	45	44					
Ga.	88	79	77	79	U.S.	9,781	10,111	9,813	10,043
Fla.	106	116	114	117					

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Includes estimates for Alaska. Estimates not available for individual States.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1956-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Equivalent tons Average 1956-60	1961	Indicated 1962
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	12,780	7,600	12,500	479,400	285,000	469,000
Fla., All	50,820	56,900	48,000	2,287,100	2,561,000	2,160,000
Temple	3,020	4,600	2,000	136,100	207,000	90,000
Other	47,800	52,300	46,000	2,151,000	2,354,000	2,070,000
Texas	1,560	1,650	50	70,180	74,200	2,250
Ariz.	452	640	550	16,960	24,000	20,600
La.	215	255	15	9,680	11,500	675
Total Above Varieties	65,827	67,045	61,115	2,863,320	2,955,700	2,652,525
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	18,240	13,100	14,500	684,200	491,000	544,000
Fla.	37,120	56,500	33,000	1,670,200	2,542,000	1,485,000
Texas	860	650	30	38,700	29,200	1,350
Ariz.	710	800	650	26,620	30,000	24,400
Total Valencia	56,930	71,050	48,180	2,419,720	3,092,200	2,054,750
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	31,020	20,700	27,000	1,163,600	776,000	1,013,000
Fla.	87,940	113,400	81,000	3,957,300	5,103,000	3,645,000
Texas	2,420	2,300	80	108,880	103,400	3,600
Ariz.	1,162	1,440	1,200	43,580	54,000	45,000
La.	215	255	15	9,680	11,500	675
U. S., All Oranges	122,757	138,095	109,295	5,283,040	6,047,900	4,707,275
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,160	35,000	31,000	1,326,400	1,400,000	1,240,000
Seedless	19,620	23,800	20,500	784,800	952,000	820,000
Pink	6,140	9,000	7,500	245,600	360,000	300,000
White	13,480	14,800	13,000	539,200	592,000	520,000
Other	13,540	11,200	10,500	541,600	448,000	420,000
Texas	4,500	2,700	200	180,000	108,000	8,000
Ariz.	2,462	2,270	2,000	78,780	72,600	64,000
Calif., All	2,536	2,940	2,400	83,420	96,200	78,800
Desert Valleys	1,036	1,540	1,100	33,160	49,300	35,200
Other Areas	1,500	1,400	1,300	50,260	46,900	43,600
U. S., All Grapefruit	42,658	42,910	35,600	1,668,600	1,676,800	1,390,800
LEMONS:						
Calif.	16,180	15,200	12,500	614,800	578,000	475,000
Ariz.	4/ 670	1,540	500	4/ 25,433	58,500	19,000
U. S., Lemons	16,582	16,740	13,000	630,060	636,500	494,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	316	340	400	12,640	13,600	16,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	404	1,000	750	18,200	45,000	33,800
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,820	4,000	2,000	171,700	180,000	90,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for the 1961 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,250 tons); California, Valencia, 130,000 boxes (4,625 tons); Grapefruit-Florida, seedless, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Florida, other, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Arizona, 100,000 boxes (3,160 tons); California, Desert Valleys, 120,000 boxes (3,860 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines - 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time average.

POTATOES, Irish 1963 Crop

Seasonal group and State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1957-61	Acreage: Harvested: 1962	Acreage: For harvest 1963	Yield per harvested acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per harvested acre: 1962	Yield per harvested acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.6	7.2	8.0	127	185	150	1,757	1,332	1,200
Calif.	16.2	14.5	12.0	191	195	220	3,042	2,828	2,640
Total	29.9	21.7	20.0	163.4	191.7	192.0	4,799	4,160	3,840
	Acreage planted		Intentions	Yield per planted acre			Production		
E. SPRING:									
Fla.									
Hastings	23.4	20.7	22.0	148	145	---	3,450	3,002	Apr. 10
Other	4.9	2.6	2.0	117	115	---	562	299	"
Texas	.6	1.1	1.7	95	120	---	64	132	"
Total	28.9	24.4	25.7	141.4	140.7	---	4,076	3,433	"
L. SPRING:									
N.Car.									
8N.E.Counties	14.9	12.0	10.6	128	126	---	1,904	1,508	May 10
OtherCounties	5.2	3.4	3.2	90	100	---	449	340	"
S.Car.	6.5	3.4	3.4	81	70	---	528	238	"
Ga.	.8	.3	.3	64	65	---	52	20	"
Ala.-Baldwin	15.9	12.4	15.0	117	155	---	1,850	1,922	"
-Other	7.3	7.0	6.0	77	80	---	572	560	"
Miss.	5.3	3.4	3.0	51	50	---	262	170	"
Ark.	6.4	4.3	3.9	59	50	---	375	213	"
La.	5.0	3.8	4.0	48	57	---	241	217	"
Okla.	2.2	1.7	1.6	57	61	---	128	104	"
Texas	7.3	5.9	5.9	67	85	---	481	502	"
Ariz.	8.9	8.5	8.6	235	240	---	2,054	2,040	"
Calif.	55.1	43.3	41.0	303	320	---	16,626	13,856	"
Total	140.9	109.4	106.5	182.6	198.3	---	25,521	21,690	"
E. SUMMER:									
Mo.	5.7	4.5	4.5	87	80	---	492	360	June 10
Kans.	2.9	2.7	2.6	80	83	---	230	225	"
Del.	9.7	9.5	9.5	210	200	---	2,046	1,900	"
Md.	3.1	2.9	2.9	129	120	---	405	348	"
Va.-									
Eastern Shore	22.0	21.5	22.5	138	145	---	3,070	3,118	"
Norfolk	2.0	.7	.6	99	100	---	186	70	"
Other	4.8	4.0	3.5	65	80	---	314	320	"
N.Car.	7.9	4.7	4.5	89	120	---	684	564	"
Ga.	1.3	.8	.8	47	48	---	61	38	"
Ky.	11.3	9.8	9.3	69	67	---	786	657	"
Tenn.	10.0	7.0	7.0	76	70	---	751	490	"
Texas	11.4	10.8	10.8	158	175	---	1,816	1,890	"
Calif.	10.0	8.8	8.3	295	300	---	2,928	2,640	"
Total	102.2	87.7	86.8	135.2	143.9	---	13,772	12,620	"

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during January 1962 1/	Number of layers on hand during January 1963	Eggs per 100 layers 1962 1/	Eggs per 100 layers 1963	Total eggs produced during January 1962 1/	Total eggs produced during January 1963
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,815	3,992	2,015	1,941	77	77
N.H.	1,706	1,566	1,860	1,869	32	29
Vt.	746	754	1,913	1,876	14.3	14.1
Mass.	2,765	2,702	1,894	1,866	52	50
R.I.	370	387	1,879	1,863	7.0	7.2
Conn.	3,348	3,485	1,848	1,869	62	65
N.Y.	8,714	8,491	1,807	1,736	157	147
N.J.	9,880	9,612	1,522	1,528	150	147
Pa.	15,948	15,445	1,786	1,742	285	269
N.Atl.	47,292	46,434	1,768	1,734	836	805
Ohio	11,731	11,744	1,804	1,748	212	205
Ind.	11,598	11,097	1,810	1,736	210	193
Ill.	11,294	10,423	1,674	1,705	189	178
Mich.	6,443	6,041	1,841	1,792	119	108
Wis.	9,431	8,887	1,848	1,860	174	165
E.N.Cent.	50,497	48,192	1,790	1,762	904	849
Minn.	16,688	14,843	1,919	1,922	320	285
Iowa	22,522	19,624	1,876	1,835	423	360
Mo.	9,646	8,426	1,488	1,460	144	123
N.Dak.	2,398	2,217	1,550	1,457	37	32
S.Dak.	7,858	7,393	1,835	1,792	144	132
Nebr.	8,523	7,494	1,720	1,693	147	127
Kans.	5,853	5,400	1,556	1,550	91	84
W.N.Cent.	73,488	65,397	1,777	1,748	1,306	1,143
Del.	682	636	1,587	1,553	10.8	9.9
Md.	1,464	1,412	1,643	1,581	24	22
Va.	5,576	5,745	1,677	1,621	94	93
W.Va.	1,788	1,694	1,556	1,575	28	27
N.C.	10,870	11,016	1,662	1,699	181	187
S.C.	4,617	4,822	1,699	1,792	78	86
Ga.	12,352	14,022	1,730	1,668	214	234
Fla.	5,584	5,954	1,817	1,764	101	105
S.Atl.	42,933	45,301	1,703	1,686	731	764
Ky.	4,958	5,036	1,252	1,234	62	62
Tenn.	5,265	5,104	1,314	1,277	69	65
Ala.	7,847	8,893	1,581	1,628	124	145
Miss.	7,210	8,756	1,395	1,516	101	133
Ark.	7,418	8,052	1,457	1,612	108	130
La.	2,810	2,720	1,296	1,367	36	37
Okla.	3,086	2,910	1,407	1,417	43	41
Texas	13,316	12,935	1,432	1,457	191	188
S.Cent.	51,910	54,406	1,414	1,472	734	801
Mont.	1,061	1,054	1,680	1,668	18	18
Idaho	1,228	1,194	1,838	1,792	23	21
Wyo.	292	280	1,612	1,587	4.7	4.4
Colo.	1,446	1,448	1,516	1,538	22	22
N.Mex.	775	785	1,519	1,628	11.8	12.8
Ariz.	779	781	1,736	1,761	13.5	13.8
Utah	1,404	1,402	1,829	1,798	26	25
Nev.	64	58	1,472	1,581	0.9	0.9
Wash.	4,616	4,650	1,854	1,872	86	87
Oreg.	2,615	2,560	1,900	1,838	50	47
Calif.	28,848	30,778	1,829	1,817	528	559
West	43,128	44,990	1,818	1,803	784	811
48 States	309,248	304,720	1,712	1,698	5,295	5,173
Hawaii	717	770	1,827	1,779	13.1	13.7
49 States	309,965	305,490	1,712	1,698	5,308	5,187

1/ Revised. Revisions of 1961-62 monthly estimates will be published March 1, 1963.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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